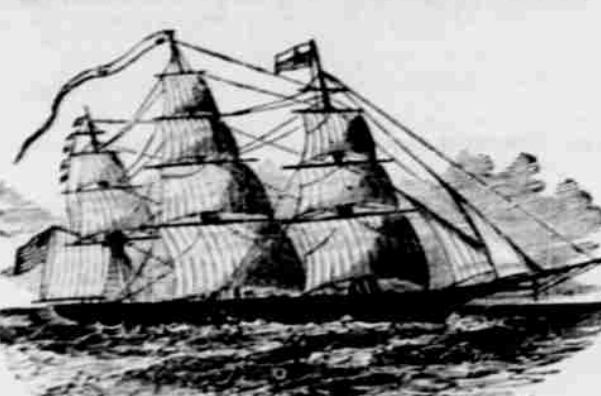


THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

Arrival of the Whatchee.



ISLAND NUMBER 10 TAKEN!!

THE MISSISSIPPI CLEARED OF REBELS!

6000 Prisoners and Three Generals Taken—100 Siege Pieces Taken.

Southern Chivalry Nowhere!

The bark *Whatchee*, Capt. Raymond, arrived on Saturday, 15 days from San Francisco, bringing cheering news of the progress of the Union cause, a portion of which we present below.

The bark *Whatchee*, Capt. Raymond, arrived on the 9th, in one of her splendid passages—14 days!

The bark *Whatchee*, Capt. Raymond, sailed from San Francisco on the 11th, and brought weeklies of the 12th, containing the following important intelligence:

Telegrams.

CHICAGO, April 1.—New York dispatches of today say the bill chartering the Central American Transit Company passed both Houses.

The New Jersey Legislature has incorporated a company which intends establishing a line of steamers between Jersey City and San Francisco, with a capital of \$5,000,000.

ROME, Mo., Mar. 23.—The Texas troops are very much disheartened at the death of McCulloch. The Arkansas troops feel severely the loss of McPherson. The Indians have more to do with the Indian nation, being panic struck with the effects of our artillery.

The name of the "Herrmann" has been changed to the "Virginia."

ROME, Mo., April 1.—Letters from the Army in the Southwest say, that Rebels under Van Dorn and Price were moving towards Memphis in response to Beauregard's call for help. All the rebel forces in West Tennessee were to concentrate for a great and desperate struggle.

The rebels were abandoning their most important works on the Southern Coast.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.—Gov. Sprague, with the rest of the present incumbent State officers, were re-elected to-day without opposition.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.—The citizens of Memphis say they would fight forthwith, if assured of their personal safety and security from the Federal Government.

The *World* says, information from a reliable source says Beauregard has been outflanked at Corinth, and compelled to fall back, and that a heavy body of troops are between him and the Mississippi.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 3.—The Richmond Dispatch of yesterday says that the grand army of the Federals seems to have been transferred from the neighborhood of Washington to the Peninsula, which they have probably concluded is a shorter route to Richmond than via Manassas.

There was a rumor in Richmond yesterday that a severe fight had taken place between the Peninsula, probably caused by the fact of our making strong reconnaissance towards Yorktown on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Col. Geary yesterday captured a number of rebel soldiers, and set fire to the city of Memphis, which was the scene of a battle. Slight skirmishing continues the order of the day along our front, each army lying in sight of each other, indulging in occasional artillery practice and cavalry charges.

BREDO'S FERRY, (Va.), April 3.—A corps of picked men from Cavalry brigade left Liverpool Point under command of General Lee, and set fire to the morning, for Stafford Court House. On arrival, his troops took sleeping point batteries, marched them to Port Damwell and through Aquia to Stafford Court House. There was a skirmish between a body of four hundred rebel cavalry and the advanced corps of Sickle's command four miles this side of Stafford Ferry. Both sides continued firing, until the rebels reached the place in retreat, and set fire to the town and all the stores. Our forces promptly suppressed the conflagration. A number of prisoners, arms, etc., fell into our hands. From Brooke Station a force of twelve hundred rebel infantry and a battery of six field pieces were moving up to support their cavalry. After remaining three hours in Stafford, camp fire built on the hills, to deceive the rebels who our forces withdrew from the place. Gen. Sibley, with part of his corps, arrived back at Stafford this morning; the rest of the corps arrived at Stafford this morning. Our casualties were two wounded and a few missing. The corps marched 45 miles in seventeen hours, over the worst of roads.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Notice has been given to the Governors of States that no new enlistments are to be made until further orders from the War Department.—The force now in the field is deemed sufficient to suppress the rebellion, and bring the war to a speedy termination.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Mention has been made of late of a diverted portion of General McClellan's force, numbering from 5,000 to 6,000 men, who embarked on transports on the Potomac some days since to rendezvous at Fortress Monroe, said to be under the command of General McDowell and Heintzelman, and comprised the bulk of the army.

Dr. Bell, of Miss., Chief of the Medical Department of the Confederate Army, died at Memphis, March 10th.

Rebel accounts say that the Union fleet in a portion of North Carolina striking an alarming extent and is increasing.

The planters of Mississippi are piling their cotton preparatory to burning it.

Gen. Shields is improving; amputation of the arm is not considered necessary.

Warrenton Junction is now occupied by the Federal Forces.

Congressional.

April 2.—In the Senate, Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution, that the committee on the conduct of the War be instructed to collect evidence, in regard to barbarous treatment by the rebels at Manassas, of officers and soldiers of the United States, killed in battle there. He went into a record for history. Mr. Hayes moved to amend the resolution, so that it should include whether the rebels enlisted Indians who committed unheard of barbarities. The resolution thus amended was adopted.

A bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up. Pomery's amendment, that an equitable settlement be made with the slaveholders was rejected.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment that persons be permitted to retain possession of their slaves until the money appropriated was paid. Amendment rejected. Another amendment, striking out \$200 as the average amount to be paid, was rejected by a vote of 11 to 20.

Mr. Browning offered an amendment making the average the half of \$200, providing that half be paid to the master, if loyal, and the balance to be retained by the Secretary of the Treasury and paid to the slave when liberated, provided he should migrate to another country. Amendment rejected.

The question to the people of the district, was disagreed by 13 to 14. After further action adjourned.

The House had under consideration the Pacific Railroad, and further postponed it.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia was passed in the Senate 27 to 14. The bill contains an amendment by Mr. Sumner that in taking testimony before a Court, no witness be excluded on account of color; and another that \$100,000 be appropriated to aid voluntary emigration to Liberia.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—In the Senate, to-day, Mr. McPherson, from the Special Committee, reported a bill for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Senate bill to establish a steam line between California and China was made the special order for April 10.

The order prohibiting reporters accompanying the army is revoked.

Latest.

We place before our readers to-day, says the *Alta California* of the 10th of April, the gratifying intelligence of the surrender of Island No. 10, the capture of 6,000 prisoners, 100 siege pieces, three generals and munitions of war in large quantities. Since the world began there never was such a campaign. The men who started out with the general proposition that they could whip the North one to five, seem unable to fight, and ingloriously surrender whenever, almost, our armies appear in battle array before them. One would suppose that men who had bragged so much would have tried to effect something, if it were only for appearance sake; but dismay seems to be the momentary glimmer of our bayonets can be discovered in the distance. The capture of Island No. 10 is an important victory as that achieved at Fort Donelson. The way to Memphis is now open. The hot sun of the Southern States must have played the very dance with the hardy race by whom that country was originally settled. There seems to be no fight in them.

St. Joseph, April 9—10 P. M.

Capture of the Enemy's Floating Battery, at Island No. 10.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, ST. LOUIS, APRIL 9—5:30 A. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington.—Gen. Pope crossed the Mississippi river yesterday, captured the enemy's floating battery, carrying fourteen guns, and occupied Tiptonville.

The enemy driven from the works below New Madrid.

The enemy were driven from all their works below New Madrid, leaving behind their artillery, baggage and sick. A laid battery of 12 heavy guns is taken.

Gen. Pope will attack Island No. 10 to-day, and hopes to get in the rear of enemy's upper batteries before night.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK, Major General Commanding.

Surrender of Gen. Mackall, Brig. Gen. W. Mackall, late of the U. S. Adjutant General's Department, and over 2,000 of the rebel forces, have surrendered to Gen. Pope, and it is expected that many more will be captured. Immense quantities of artillery and supplies have fallen into our hands.

Fighting at Pittsburg, Tenn.

The enemy attacked our forces at Pittsburg, Tenn. yesterday, but was repulsed with heavy loss. No details given.

Surrender of the Island and flight of the Enemy.

Island No. 10 has surrendered. The enemy have abandoned the upper land batteries, and are endeavoring to escape across a swampy region, but are endeavoring to cut them off. They abandoned everything.

6,000 Prisoners taken, 100 Siege pieces.

Gen. Pope has captured three Generals, six thousand prisoners of war, one hundred siege pieces, and several field batteries, with immense quantities of small arms, tents, wagons, horses and provisions. Our victory is complete and overwhelming. We have lost not a single man.

European.

Telegraphic.

HALIFAX, April 3.—President Lincoln's emancipation scheme elicited much attention in England.

The Liverpool Post says it will have an indubitable effect in Europe, most favorable to the Northern cause.

The French Corps Legislatif adopted the whole address to the Emperor—245 to 9. The *Patrie* remarks, expressing distrust of the dynasty objects which have entered into the policy now being pursued towards that unfortunate country, and which he would not hesitate to indicate as a serious danger to the Republic.

The Pope was again ill and very weak. All business was suspended. Garibaldi had left Turin.

A good understanding exists between him and Polse, Minister of State.

A dispatch from Syria says the royal troops had restored order throughout Greece.

By Mail.

At the opening of Parliament, Disraeli, in the House of Commons, made a speech, which was marked by a very friendly tone towards the United States. Upon the Mexican question, he made some significant remarks, expressing distrust of the dynasty objects which have entered into the policy now being pursued towards that unfortunate country, and which he would not hesitate to indicate as a serious danger to the Republic.

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ARRIVAL OF THE SYREN

LATEST EASTERN NEWS!



PROGRESS OF THE WAR!

A GREAT BATTLE

AT Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.

140,000 Men Engaged—Fight Lasted Two Days—Prodigious Slaughter.

35,000 Rebels Killed, Wounded and Missing—Federal Loss 15,000.

A GLORIOUS UNION VICTORY!

The Rebel Commander Sydney Johnson, Killed—Beauregard Lost an Arm.

By the clipper ship *Syren*, which arrived last evening, 14 days from San Francisco, we have five days later and very important news.

FORT HENRY, TENN., April 9th.—One of the greatest battles of modern days, was fought at Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee River, resulting in the complete rout of the Rebels, who attacked us about daylight on Sunday, the 6th. The battle lasted, without intermission, during the entire day, and was renewed again on Monday, and continued until 4 P. M. when the enemy commenced to retreat, and are still flying towards Corinth, pursued by a large force of our cavalry.

The slaughter on both sides is immense. We have lost, in killed, wounded and missing, reports say, from eighteen to twenty thousand men—that of the enemy is estimated at from thirty-five to forty thousand.

It is impossible, at present, in the confused state of affairs, to ascertain any details.

The Rebels, on the morning of the 6th, General Beauregard, even our heaviest and most destructive fire did not seem to discourage the solid columns.

The fire of Taylor's Chicago battery raked them down by scores, but the smoke so soon was dispersed that the breach was found to be filled up.

At about 5 o'clock, on Sunday morning the Rebels had succeeded in forcing our left wing so as to occupy all of the left bank of the river, and were fighting forward with a desperate degree of confidence in their efforts to drive our forces into the river; at the same time they heavily engaged our right wing.

At this time, and previous to the arrival of Buell's divisions, our force did not exceed 38,000 men, large numbers of our men were panic struck, and others completely worn out.

The rebel Commander-in-Chief, A. S. Johnson, was killed; and Beauregard had an arm shot off.

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